

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., &c.

THE STATE FAIR.

We have no room for a detailed account of the Fair.

We were present on the grounds on Friday and found the exhibition in every respect superior to any Fair, previous to or since the war. The display of articles exhibited were better and of a finer quality. Almost every department was complete, making a highly creditable display. The Agricultural products gave a fair indication of the resources of our State. We wish all those who think of leaving our good old State had been there and viewed what can be done at home.

Mechanical skill was also well represented and we were glad to see our own town and county second to none in point of excellence. The skill displayed by Carolina's fair daughters was unsurpassed in beauty and durability. The quilts, counterpanes, carpets, rugs, aprons and numerous articles of female wear evinced much taste, care and labor in their manufacture.

The buggies, carriages, phaetons, &c., made a favorable comparison alongside of several elegant northern vehicles, and our carriage-makers need not fear that their reputation for good and tasty work suffered.

Mechanics' Hall was well-filled and the steam appliances for testing the movements of the various machines, ample and reliable. This was the most attractive spot for the farmer, where numerous plows, mowers, reapers, harrows, &c., all of the most approved styles, could be seen and their merits explained.

The stock department presented some very fine animals. The horses were well-bred and in good keeping. There were some excellent specimens of cattle. The fowls on exhibition were ordinary, with the exception of several fine game, Bantam and Shanghai chickens and Poland Geese. Several fancy stocks of Pigeons were also very pretty.

The gallery of fine arts was another attractive part of the exhibition. The Crayon drawings were perhaps the most admired, and certainly displayed unusual artistic merit. There were executed by several pupils of the "Peace Institute of Raleigh." A drawing by a young lady of sixteen was most admired. The paintings and chromos were fine. Mr. Wm. Carl Brown's Portraits of distinguished North Carolinians were most excellent.

Horse racing was a prominent feature in the programme of the several days, and there was some fine running on the well-prepared half-mile track. It is the finest half-mile race-course in the State and by some of the jockey's present pronounced the finest in the South.

The number of visitors on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand, some even running as high as twenty thousand. The crowd was certainly large and the best of order prevailed.

Weston, the celebrated pedestrian, walked five miles in 54 minutes on Thursday. The day was hot and the track dusty, but he accomplished the two rounds including half-mile backwards within the above time. Three white men and one negro entered the contest on the fourth round but were badly beaten.

On Friday, Hon. D. W. Voorhees failed to make his appearance, on account of missing connection at Washington city. Hon. M. W. Ransom relieved the disappointment in one of his characteristic and impromptu addresses, which was well received.

Upon the whole the Fair was a great success, more than realizing the fondest hopes of the friends of the society.

The buildings are substantial, and in every way well adapted for the display of articles. It was indeed a proud week for the officers of the society, through whose indefatigable energy the work was accomplished.

Last fall Col. T. M. Holt was elected President of the State Agricultural Society, and he then remarked that he would leave nothing undone to make the Fair for 1873 a grand success, and he has nobly fulfilled this promise. Mr. Fulghum, the Secretary, deserves the thanks of all interested in the prosperity of our good old State.

The several Hotels and citizens of Raleigh did everything in their power to make their visitors comfortable.

The North Carolina State Fair for 1873 will long be remembered as the most successful exhibition of the kind ever held in this State.

LAST WEEK'S ELECTIONS.

The result of the recent elections in the following States can now be pretty surely given.

Oregon.

The Democratic triumph in this State is complete. NeSmith, Dem., has been elected to Congress by about 2,500. Grant's majority last year was 3,500. In 1872 the Republican majority was only 850 in the Congressional election.

Iowa.

In the Legislature of last year the Rads had a majority of 90 votes on joint ballot, and also elected their candidates for Supreme Court Judge by about 41,200 votes. Grant carried the State by over 60,000 votes. The late election has reduced their majority, on joint ballot, in the Legislature, to about 20 votes. Gov. Carter has been re-elected by a very small majority. Republican loss in 66 counties of over 35,000.

Ohio.

Last year the Rads had a majority of 5 on joint ballot in the Legislature. In the State election the Rads had 12,000 and in the Presidential election a majority of 34,000.

Last Tuesday a week's election resulted in a Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and securing the return of Mr. Thurman to the U. S. Senate. The *Wilmington Journal* says:

"But this is not all. Ohio was not content with a Democratic Legislature, but she must have a Democratic Governor as well, and accordingly, on Tuesday a week, for the first time in twenty years, we believe, Ohio elected a Democratic Governor (Allen). It is true it was done by a small majority, but when we consider the tremendous majorities that had to be overcome, the victory is a splendid one."

Pennsylvania.

Hartman, Radical, carried the State last year by a majority of 34,360 votes. Grant carried it by a majority of 136,118 votes.

On Tuesday, Mackey, Radical candidate for State Treasurer, was elected by a majority of about 26,000 votes. Gordon, Radical candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, got a majority of only about 18,000 votes. Mackey was thoroughly identified with the great frauds in that State. Gordon, so far as we know, was a man of good character.

Nebraska and Delaware.

The election was for local officers only in these States.

The Evangelical Alliance.

The Sixth Conference of the Evangelical Alliance has adjourned. After a session of a week in New York it dissolved last Saturday.

The work accomplished by the Conference was chiefly disseminating plans and theories for the evangelization of the world. Indeed, the body has no legislative functions, and all it can do is to recommend schemes which the different churches which were represented at the Conference can elaborate and adopt, or reject as they see proper.

INSANE ASYLUM.—This noble institution was visited by a large number of people during last week. Dr. Grissom, the worthy Superintendent is always ready to give information relative to the institution. The grounds are gradually assuming a park-like appearance, but the work progresses slowly on account of insufficient appropriations by the Legislature. Every department is nice and clean and the various modern appliances for heating the building in winter, as well as for ventilation in summer are complete. All the vegetables used are grown in the well-kept garden. The kitchen is a model of neatness and convenience. In short every department seems to be conducted by capable persons.

LATEST NEWS.

YELLOW FEVER.—The yellow fever at Memphis had abated on the 20th and 21st, 22 deaths on the latter day. A heavy frost there.

THE AGE OF PROGRESS.—The money order clerk of the Atlanta Post-office is a defaulter for \$6,000, and gone to Cuba.

The Government Marshals in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina made simultaneous arrests of a large number of persons engaged in the sale and passing of counterfeit money. The implicated parties include lawyers, doctors, justices of the peace, postmasters, United States Deputy Marshals and Clerks of Courts and numerous merchants. The counterfeiting area embraced 125 miles. Mounted expeditions made surprise.

There was a heavy storm North and North-west Monday, doing considerable damage.

At Verplank, New York, 10 canal boats were sunk, with a loss of 15 lives.

The Hon. Nat. Boyden, one of the Supreme Court Judges of this State, reached his home in Salisbury on Friday morning last, in a very feeble condition. He was prostrated at Salisbury, Va., about a month ago, and as soon as he was able to move, Col. Buford of the Richmond & Danville and N. C. Railroads, furnished a special car for his removal to Salisbury, which car reached Salisbury on Friday morning last about 3 o'clock A. M. But very little hope is entertained for Judge Boyden's recovery. His death may be expected at an early day, according to present symptoms. —*Charlotte Democrat*.

The Fall session of the Federal Court, Judge Dick, opened in Statesville on the 20th inst. The business of the Court will be much reduced by the leniency of the Government in the Ku-Klux cases, allowing the accused to submit by counsel, without being present, all cost to be paid by the Government and judgment suspended. In the Circuit Court there are 145 criminal cases on docket, 17 civil and 6 equity; in the District Court, 87 criminal and 2 civil cases. —*Statesville American*.

STATE TERMS.

CLEANING FROM OUR EXCHANGERS.

Prof. McVer's Letter to General Burringer.

The following letter from Prof. Alexander McVer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to Gen. Rufus Barringer of Charlotte, explains itself:

Raleigh N. C., Oct. 7, 1873.

Gen. Rufus Barringer:—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I send you a copy of a letter written by H. Howard, Esq., one of the pioneers in the Union School movement of Birmingham, N. Y., and published in the *Albany Journal*, in contemplation of establishing in Alabama a school system like that of Birmingham. The following is the letter:

"At the school meeting last evening, the question was asked: 'What is meant by Free Graded Union Schools?' As there may be others asking the same question, I give you the following answer which you may publish if you think best: They are called free, because tuition is without expense to the pupil; graded because the pupils are classified according to age and attainments; union because the schools hitherto known as the common and select schools, are united or consolidated into one system, and superintended by the best disciplinary and administrative that can be found. They afford all the advantages of the common and select schools, and academics, with none of their disadvantages; and wherever they are established they give the utmost satisfaction. They are thorough, efficient and economical. Both time and money are saved—one dollar will go further than three dollars under the old system, and besides this, the greatest of saving is the higher moral tone which invariably pervades the union system, rendering it an exception to the general rule for a pupil to depart from the union school capable of vice.

This system annihilates caste and aristocracy among our youth. It diminishes the inequalities among men. Intelligence, honesty and integrity are the tests by which all are tried, and by which every one must stand or fall. The system promotes harmony; charity, grace and dignity are cultivated. The least fortunate by nature are not neglected, while the highest in intellect are carried still higher, by every means that can aid them. In a word it contains the true American idea; true democracy prevails in it to a greater extent than in any other system yet devised. This system lessens taxes in proportion to what is received. Property is better protected. This protection is secured by elevating all the youth above the reach of dishonesty and crime. The system increases the population in all places in which it is established, and means improvement in all respects."

I may add that the system has been established not only in many of the Northern cities, but in many of the cities of Virginia and Georgia; and whenever it has been thoroughly tested, it has never been abandoned.

All the schools for white children in the city of Charlotte were brought under one system, there would perhaps be three or four hundred children to be arranged in the different grades or classes of the system. The only basis of classification would be the age and advancement of the scholars. The rich and poor would sit side by side in the same room, under the same instructor, and amenable to the same discipline. The studies of each grade must be thoroughly mastered before any scholar is allowed to the next higher. The different grades may be in separate houses; they should, as far as practicable, be in separate rooms and under different teachers. All the grades working in harmony with each other constitute a graded school. The superintendent of such a school frequently visits all the grades or classes, sees that proper discipline is everywhere maintained, and that the proper modes of instruction are everywhere adopted and adhered to. He frequently gets the teachers together and instructs them in the modes of teaching, encourages and animates them to higher efforts in their noble work. Such a system would not only educate children, but also teachers. An energetic, competent Superintendent, devoted to his work, would very soon educate teachers in discipline and in the modes of instruction, and the work would go on increasing in its progress.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER McVER,
Supt. Public Instruction.

The mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee have attracted much attention this summer. They promise in time to become almost as fashionable as those of Virginia. The Appletons in their *Journal* and in "Picturesque America" first drew attention to them in scenes at Chattanooga, along the French Broad, and at other places. Correspondents this season have been more busy than usual with the scenery of this section, and we notice among them the name of a North Carolina author, one well known as a pleasant writer, Mrs. Mary Bayard Clark. The mountains, long must be worthy the eulogiums lavished upon it. Some of the peaks there are said to be the highest east of the Mississippi, surpassing those of Vermont and other Northern States, and being at the same time their equals in grandeur, wildness, and beauty of scenery. —*Baltimore Gazette*.

A gentleman who was at Masonboro sound, last Sunday, informs us that the quantities on the Masonboro beach on that day, and that number of fine Virginia mullets, a delicacy in the fish line in this market, were washed ashore. Although it was Sunday a goodly number went fishing on the occasion and that, too, without hooks or lines. —*Wm. Journal*.

The Raleigh News says: We learn that two deaf mutes will be married at the In-*stitute* on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. They are from Charlotte, and both graduates of the Institution. They came to Raleigh to be married in order to avail themselves of the benefits of an interpreter, and also that the inmates of the Institution may witness the interesting ceremony.

The Charlotte Observer says: Col. C. J. Cowles, of the United States Branch Mint in this city, showed us yesterday morning portions of gold which have recently been taken from his mine at Gap Creek, Ashe county. In the block shown us, one hundred particles of gold can be seen; and we are told that the mine turns out about twenty-five pounds of each gold and silver to the ton. The shaft is eight feet deep, and is being worked with great success. It has been carefully examined by several distinguished geologists, all of whom report favorably upon it.

GENERAL NEWS.

Cotton Mills in the United States.

The following statement is regarded as a full report of all the cotton mills in the United States at the last census. The table is useful for reference to any one interested in the subject.

States.	Mills.	Spindles.	Co. Spun.
Maine,	22	443,800	28,838,608
New Hampshire,	49	734,460	48,084,439
Vermont,	16	28,038	1,831,125
Massachusetts,	150	2,385,002	138,081,144
Rhode Island,	126	1,862,376	51,935,373
Connecticut,	81	545,828	31,652,390
New York,	88	437,482	22,097,044
New Jersey,	30	175,042	10,767,690
Pennsylvania,	71	384,828	34,300,531
Delaware,	9	48,892	3,288,280
Maryland,	11	45,502	7,972,896
Ohio,	5	28,834	1,170,000
Indiana,	1	10,800	1,493,661
Missouri,	4	13,326	2,475,000
Illinois,	10	169,000	4,010,000
North Carolina,	17	24,349	3,537,000
South Carolina,	6	31,888	4,174,100
Georgia,	20	69,782	10,864,350
Alabama,	8	25,596	2,820,596
Mississippi,	6	8,732	1,457,000
Louisiana,	4	8,528	1,372,104
Arkansas,	2	924	258,400
Tennessee,	10	13,720	1,874,200
Kentucky,	3	6,262	1,057,000

Of the 749 mills returned, only 83 are in the cotton growing States, where more than half should be located. Georgia has a fourth of all the mills in the South, and is likely to have a third or more. Tennessee has less than an eighth, unless more have been recently built than we remember, or have heard of. Rhode Island is not much larger, if any, than some of our cotton-growing counties, yet has 126 cotton factories.

North Carolina ranks second among the manufacturing States of the South; having nearly double the number of factories in either Virginia or Tennessee. —*Charlotte Democrat*.

The grand October "openings," as they are called, are now taking place in New York, and all sensible people will be glad to learn that a "picturesque simplicity" is the highest rule. Furber and paniers have vanished and the scanty plain robes cling to the lovely figure just about as close as it ought to. The mass of dead woman's hair is gone from the shapely head. The long cramped feet are at last free to rest their corns and bunions in heel-less broad soles of ease. Even displays of costly embroidery or jewelry are forbidden. "In short," says an eminent fashionable authority, "the true woman of ton will endeavor this fall, by the grace and simplicity of her attire, to show that her husband has neither robbed a bank nor been the leader of a ring."

New York, October 18.—A special to the New York Times says the controversy about burning of Columbia, S. C., has received a quasi formal derivation by the British American Commission. The claims were based upon the assumption that the city was burned by the Federal soldiers acting under the authority of the Federal commander. The most of the testimony taken on the subject was before the commission. After giving it careful attention every one of these claims was disallowed. The total amount claimed was between six and seven millions.

The idea that railroads owe something to their customers is spreading. The Central Pacific railroad has issued circulars to its employees giving these sensible remarks: "Treat all persons doing business with you as any good business man would treat his customers, and not as if you were conferring a favor. Endeavor to make your road popular, as its business depends upon the good will of its patrons." Employees who do not show such "urbanity of manner, politeness and uniform courtesy," are notified that they will be dismissed.

A general order from the War Department says that the President of the United States commands it to be made known that all soldiers who have deserted their colors, and who shall on or before the 1st day of January, 1874, surrender themselves at any military station, shall receive a full pardon, only forfeiting the pay and allowances due them at the time of desertion, and shall be restored to duty without trial or punishment on condition that they faithfully serve through the terms of their enlistment.

Among the awards of the mixed commission, which has been sitting during the summer at Newport, was \$110,000 to Dr. James Syme, a Scotchman, of New Orleans, whose valuable store of drugs was appropriated by Butler. The doctor died about three years ago in poverty, and the money will go to his heirs.

OMAHA, Oct. 10.—A prairie fire swept 25 miles of Saline and Jefferson counties. Ten school children were caught, three of whom are dead and three dreadfully burned. A mother will die, who was fatally burned in attempting to rescue them.

There is said to be, at this time, a capital of \$30,000,000 invested in the silk business in this country, against less than \$3,000,000 in 1860. Sixteen thousand operatives are employed, earning \$9,000,000 a year, and weaving between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 worth of silk goods in a year.

The number of passenger trains on the various railroads centering in Philadelphia, arriving and departing during the day, is 423. In addition there are many freight and coal trains passing over the various roads. More trains pass over the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown branch of the Reading Railroad than any other.

Ex-President Johnson visited Knoxville, Tenn., one day last week, and the *Press and Herald* of that place, after an interview with him, published the following: "As the press throughout the country has contained various statements relative to his probable loss by the suspension of the First National Bank of Washington, we gathered the facts in the case from him, and are authorized to state that when the bank suspended, the ex-President had on deposit \$73,000. He regards its recovery as a matter of doubt. If it prove an actual loss it will not exhaust his resources."

Mrs. Agnes Lee died at Lexington, Va., on Wednesday. She was the second daughter of General R. E. Lee, and was a most amiable, accomplished lady.

Beware! The public in general are cautioned to look out for the spurious articles put up in imitation of, and as substitutes for, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Buy only from respectable druggists, and see that it is put up in square packages, and has the signature of A. Q. Simmons and J. H. Zeilin & Co., on its side; all others are frauds upon the public. Beware!

Only a year ago the men of Wall street were exerting themselves to the utmost to prevent the election of Horace Greeley as President. They said that if he should be chosen, there would be danger of a financial revolution, and so they raised the large sum of money to defeat the Greeley candidates in North Carolina, and to secure the success of Grant in Pennsylvania in October, and the work was done. We trust the Wall street bankers and capitalists are still perfectly satisfied with their success last autumn. —*N. Y. Sun*.

There is now at the port of Philadelphia the bark True Love, Captain Thomas Weatherill, recently arrived from Greenland with a cargo of kryoths. The vessel was built in 1764, in Philadelphia, and is consequently 109 years old. It is still in excellent condition, and during its long existence has received scarcely any repairs.

The whole number of persons, male and female, in the United States, who cannot read and write is over four millions. Of this number South Carolina furnishes a larger share than any other State.

Does any one call prohibition a failure? In the States where prohibitory laws exist and are even partially enforced, containing a population of 2,250,000, according to the census of 1860, the sales of the liquor dealers last year, amounted to \$43,000,000. In four States, with license laws, having a population of 2,250,000, the sales amounted to \$136,000,000; over three times as much.

J. C. Cloud, the operator, who started from Philadelphia, some three months since to row to New Orleans, by canal and rivers, died Tuesday, 17th inst., five miles above Plaquemine. Cloud was found in his boat in an almost exhausted condition on Monday, and died next day. His diary showed that he had been suffering with what is termed "heavy shakes" for some days before his death.

A table in course of preparation for the annual report of the Postmaster-General shows that by the recent readjustment of pay on railroad routes for the year ending September 30th, 1873, the amount of the annual compensation to all the railroad companies has been increased \$223,823, being now \$1,015,508 per annum. The readjustment is made on fifty-seven railroad routes. Six hundred different railroad companies receive pay for carrying the mails, the aggregate length of the railroad service in the United States being now nearly 55,000 miles, and increasing at the rate of 5,000 miles per annum.

\$50,000 ain't much to pay a man for the fatigue of high life at Long Branch for three months and playing big bluff somewhere else the other nine. What matters it if thousands work and find it difficult to live, and the people generally find it all they can do to command the means to meet their liabilities. Let the people fare as they will politicians must be paid from the small sum of \$50,000 to him who puffs his Havana and crosses his legs in the executive chair, to our wise law makers who are patriotically content with the diminutive compensation of \$7500 for what a quarter of a year's lounging away in Washington. People should not be so unreasonable as to complain at these things. But still they will do so sometimes. —*Greensboro Patriot*.

The total number of blind persons in the United States, according to the census, is 20,320, including 11,343 males and 8,977 females. Of the whole number, 3,271 are foreign. The deaf and dumb number 16,205, 8,916 males and 7,289 females—1,326 of the whole number being foreign. The insane number 37,780, of whom 17,936 are males and 18,844 are females, 10,799 of the whole number being foreign. There are 75 blind insane, and 96 who are blind, and also deaf and dumb. The total number of idiots in the country is 24,527—14,485 males and 10,142 females—1,645 of the whole number being foreign.

Items from the *Wilmington Journal*. An immense stone, twenty-one feet long, seventeen feet wide and three feet thick and weighing one hundred and nineteen tons, has recently arrived at Washington, by schooner, from the Cape Ann quarries, and is to be followed by three others, weighing respectively, eighty-four, forty-eight and thirty-seven tons, to be used in the construction of the Scott monument. The price paid for the blocks is \$40,000, and special machinery will have to be devised for hauling them through the streets in order that the pavements may not be crushed.

The project of a railway across Newfoundland, with a view of shortening the time of transit between the great commercial centers of both continents, and reducing the ocean passage to one hundred hours' sail, is beginning to assume a tangible shape. It is expected that the time required for the conveyance of passengers and mails between London and New York will be but seven days and three hours, all other places, of course sharing this acceleration of speed. St. John's, in Newfoundland, and Valentia, on the western coast of Ireland, are considered the points where the Atlantic can be spanned by the shortest line—1,640 miles.

During the Evangelical Alliance in New York, Rev. Joseph Angus, D. D., Regent Park, London, read a paper in relation to missions, in which he stated that with 50,000 preachers for ten years and one hundred and fifty millions sterling, the gospel might be carried to every man, woman and child on earth. More than one denomination in America could supply all the missionaries. England alone spends as much money in intoxicating drinks in four years. Ten thousand professing Christians might be named in England, who could give all the money. More was done in the last century to give the Bible to the world than in the first ten centuries. The prophecy of the conversion of the world was being enforced by the extent of work done and the success achieved.

The Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has published a statement of the condition of the company's land grant, from which it appears that the demand for its broad acres has not been as great as has been hoped for. On the miles of the completed road the company is entitled to 10,000,000 acres, and next month forty miles more of road will be examined, which will entitle it to 1,021,000 acres additional. It has received patents for 649,000 acres, and patents are in preparation for 337,724 acres more. Out of this million of acres actually in possession, the company has sold 52,493 acres, to the value of \$280,283, an average price of \$5.40 per acre, and has received in cash on these sales \$127,173. It is plain that not many miles of road could be built on the proceeds of the sales of land, and that the rush of emigrants to the great northwestern empire is still in the future.

The entire hop crop has been housed and the estimated quantity of the entire crop is put at 11,800,000 pounds, of which New York furnishes more than half, 6,100,000 pounds. The quality is not so good as last year. The demand will require the importation of some 35,000 bales, or about 8,000,000 pounds.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (new) 45 a 50	Salt 180 a 185
Corn, (old) 80 a 85	" American, 0 00
Wheat, 1 50 a 1 55	Candles ada. 20 a 25
Flour, 3 80 a 4 00	Oils, Lined, 0 00 a 1 25
Meal, 2 a 2	" Kerosene, 80 a 90
Chop, 12 a 15	Shagbells, Fries B. 11
Bacon, 7 00 a 7 25	" Yarn, Fries, per lb. 12
Lard, 12 a 15	" Iron, 6 a 8
Eggs, 12 a 15	" Nails, 7 a 8
Molasses, 20 a 25	" Hides, green, 7 00 a 8
Cheese, 18 a 25	Tallow, 10 a 12
" Mount, 15 a 20	Clover Seed, 28 a 30
Butter, 25 a 30	" Clover Seed, 28 a 30
Peanut, 20 a 25	" Hides, 0 00 a 0 00
Apples, green, 50 a 1 00	" Barilla Flour, Fruit 50
" dried, 5 a 10	" Brick, 6 00 a 10 00
Potatoes, 20 a 25	" Shingles, 10 00 a 12 00
" Irish, 50 a 60	" Long Leaf Lumber, 4 50 a 5 25
Coffee, 25 a 30	" Hay, per cwt. 40 a 50
Sugar, 15 a 18	" Rice, 3 a 4
" crushed, 15 a 18	" Butter Beans, 10 a 12
" Dried Peas, 10 a 12	

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.	
LEAF—Common,	\$ 5 00 to 5 70
" Medium,	6 00 to 7 55
LEAF—Common,	8 00 to 9 50
" Medium,	9 00 to 11 50
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	7 00 to 9 00
" Fancy,	10 00 to 12 50
WRAPPERS—Common,	10 00 to 14 50
" Good to Fine,	15 00 to 27 00
" Fancy,	30 00 to 75 00

Receipts continue light, market active for sound sweet working grades.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LEAF—Medium,	\$ 6 00 to 8 00
" Good,	7 50 to 9 00
" Common Bright,	7 00 to 9 00
" Fancy Smokers,	10 00 to 20 00
LEAF—Common Red,	7 00 to 10 00
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	10 00 to 12 00
" Good Bright,	20 00 to 40 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	40 00 to 60 00

New York, Oct. 21.—Cotton, 18 1/4 a 17 1/2; Flour, 75 a 80; Wheat, \$1 65 a \$1 71; Corn, 52 a 54; Yellow, 60 a 72; Oats, 48 a 51; Bacon, 9 a 10; Whisky, 96 a 98; Lard, 8 1/2 a 9 00.

Baltimore, Oct. 21.—Cotton 18 1/4 a 17 1/2; Flour 75 a 80; Wheat \$1 65 a \$

Portry.

The Faces we Meet.

Oh, the faces we meet
In the crowded street,
With their smiling lips or their weary eyes;
And the double features
Which they often wear,
As they hurry swiftly by.

There are faces as gay
As the flowers that play
On the sunny sands of an islet green;
There are eyes as bright
As the jewels light,
That fall on the brow of a queen.

There are tresses of hair
Like a golden snare,
And they catch many hearts in their meshes
Like a golden snare,
And they catch many hearts in their meshes
Like a golden snare.

There are looks like the night
On a mountain height,
Where the day heralds the dawn.

There are brows as free
As a land-locked sea,
No storm has riven, no tempest tossed;
And brows as black
As the desolate track
Which the fire-flood has crossed.

There are lips whose smile
Without malice or guile,
Lights the face and glows like the sea;
And lips where a sneer
Chills the blood as with fear
At its dark malignity.

Oh, the faces we meet
In the crowded street,
With careworn brows or with gladsome eye,
Are pictures of life, made
Of light and shade,
As they pass us swiftly by.

Humorous.

The Baby Shown to Visitors.

It is an odd fact that no baby ever did, and no baby ever will behave in company. The mother always brings it into the parlor where the visitor is dressed in its clean dress, and its father and aunt come in smiling at the same time. After the visitor has kissed the baby and taken it on her lap, and declared it is the dearest little thing she ever saw, the baby's mother and she begin to talk. Each talks about her own baby as fast as she can rattle, and both talk at once apparently without caring what the other is saying. In the midst of the conversation the baby "throws up" on the visitor's dress, and is suddenly handed to its mother.

The visitor smiles a sickly smile, and says it makes no difference, but she is mad. The conversation is resumed, but presently the father walks furiously at the mother and frowns, and clears his throat, and makes mysterious signals at the side of the chair with his hand. The mother looks down and perceives that some of the baby's undergarments are slipping off, and she snatches up that infant and flies from the room. When she returns the child cries to go to its father; and no sooner is it settled on his knee than it betrays an irresistible yearning to go to its aunt, after which it cries furiously because its mother won't take it.

Then the aunt gets a piece of candy to quiet it, and when its hands have acquired sufficient stickiness it reaches over and mauls the visitor's bonnet. Then its mother tries to show off its accomplishments, but it utterly refuses to make a display—it is stupid as an owl. It won't say "mama" or "papa," and won't show how big it is. Its father tries to coax it to say "papa," but pays no attention to him. He tries again and again, getting madder all the time, and dreadfully afraid the visitor will think the child is dull.

At last he grabs the child by the arm and shakes it, and yells, "Why don't you say papa as I tell you?" Then the child screams like a back yard full of cats. The more the mother soothes it the louder it gets, until at last the father exclaims, "Gimme that brat," and picks it up and dashes out of the room, and is heard spanking it in the entry. Then the visitor goes home looking at her dress and deciding that the end of that infant will be the gallows, if its characteristics are allowed to develop fully as it grows up.—Max Adler.

How Boys Who Disturbed a Camp-Meeting were Served.

Boys who disturb camp-meetings by crying "Amen" in the wrong place, and remarking "Glory" with more zeal than judgment, should read and ponder the fate of thirteen small boys in Kansas. These thirteen ill-advised boys were guilty, so the story goes, of disturbing a Kansas camp-meeting by insisting upon shouting "Amen" when a very muscular preacher, who prided himself on his voice, was singing a hymn. The preacher bore it for some time, but finally, becoming filled with righteous wrath, he descended from the pulpit, and never once interrupting his hymn, successfully reversed and spanked the thirteen small boys. As his avenging hand descended, the dust of the small boys filled the air, and the rest of the congregation shouted in rapture, and encouraged him with loud cries of "Go on, brother, go on!" Then he returned to the pulpit, still singing, and those boys went half a mile away behind a hay-stack and laid down with their faces to the ground, weeping bitterly.

"I'm Killed"—A Humorous Incident of the War.

I will give you a humorous incident, which is strictly a matter of fact. Lieut. Col. G., of the N. C. Troops, was a light-hearted, cheerful, and a bit of a wag. During the heat of the artillery duel at Gettysburg, on the 3rd of July, 1863, when over two hundred pieces in each army were thundering a murderous symphony, a shell struck the earth a few feet in advance of the 4th, and dashed a shower of pebbles in the face of a certain Capt. W. Not a man was hurt, but the aerial visitor caused a slight commotion, resulting in the precipitate flight of a deer, screaming: "I'm killed! I'm killed! I'm killed!"

At this instant the shrill voice of Lieut. Col. G. was heard above the din, calling, "O, where are the litter-bearers?" A broad Paddy with a pipe in his mouth promptly responded, "Here, Colonel, here's one uv em, be Jesus!" "Well," said the Colonel, "I guess you had better go and carry Capt. W. to the rear—if you can catch him!"

The roar of laughter with which this salo was received went far to enliven the men for the desperate assault which took place a few minutes later, with so much overwhelming valor.—Capt. R. A. S., in "Our Tipping and Out Dead."

Young lady in Lancaster, Pa., has the honor of being the first to receive a card of invitation from the Young Men's Association, but it is not long before they rightly construe the letters to mean "You May Come Again."

Agricultural.

Shall we Plow Corn Land in the Fall or Spring?

Corn in this section is usually put upon sod turned down in the spring mostly just before plowing. There are various reasons given for this preference over fall plowing. It is thought that there will be less weeds and grass at first, owing to the freshly turned up soil. The recent action of the plow, it is held, will also loosen the ground for the better working of the roots and the admission of air. The rain is more readily absorbed, and disappears under the ground when recently plowed, especially sod which leaves space below. This is the view commonly taken here and the practice is a successful one.

But there are those, a few who think fall plowing is preferable. They have but one answer—"better crops." It must be admitted that this is a very cogent reason if facts bear them out. I am acquainted with one of these men, John J. Bookman, of Milden, N. Y., and he is entitled to respect and confidence; no one will dispute his word. He has tried corn on both fall and spring plowing; practiced the two in the same field, and compared with his neighbors. He now plows all his corn land (sod) in the fall. Says he gets a mellow surface, a quicker start and a continuous, healthy, vigorous growth, and earlier ripening. There is more grass but as corn requires a considerable amount of working of the soil, it matters not so much whether there is more or less, unless in extreme cases, as for instance, where quick largely prevail.

I remember a test made a few years ago, where nine acres of old sod were turned down in May, about the middle, and put to corn. The yield per acre was over eighty bushels of sound shelled corn. A neighbor had a field, also adjoining. He turned his down in the fall, and some what early, so that the grass began to show before winter. When the corn was planted it was quite grassy; the grass was mowed. We looked for a comparative failure. The ground was very mellow, and also rich. The corn came readily and grew at once—made a race with the quick which it was impossible to subdue. The hill was infested with it, you could not remove it; so it grew. But the corn (in the deep black soil) grew also, and it soon shaded the quick, and finally occupied the field, standing toward the last quick, and ripening the crop which was equal to the other. It must be confessed that this shook our faith in spring plowing. And now we have the testimony recorded above; land much the same and in the same neighborhood.

We have had experience of our own. It is mostly with spring ploughing, and always entirely satisfactory. The sod usually has been clover or clover and timothy. When not rich enough, we applied manure—hog manure—in the hill. This gave it a start and an early, rapid growth—never failing to do this. But then, the strength of the manure being exhausted, or the roots of the corn getting out of its reach, where there was a lack of under fertility. I found this was good in spring ploughing, the richness of the soil just turned up preventing an early start, which the manure remedied.

Where land is thoroughly drained and is deep, rich and mellow, late fall plowing seems an advantage. There will be no packing to injure it, the soil from its nature not permitting it; no grass has a chance to start, and the seed bed, from the winter action, will be in a better condition. The crop will start more readily. The sod also will be more thoroughly rotted by the time the corn needs its support. And if a pretty stiff sod, why may not a clay soil be benefited by late ploughing in the fall if the season will admit, is there enough? And it will often admit it then, as well as before plowing. Wet weather will sometimes put off plowing and hence planting, to a late day, so late as to endanger the ripening of the corn. If plowed somewhat moist in the fall, the frost will in a measure cure the effect. Not so the sun which follows May plowing. Let the thing be fairly and fully tested, and on different soils.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

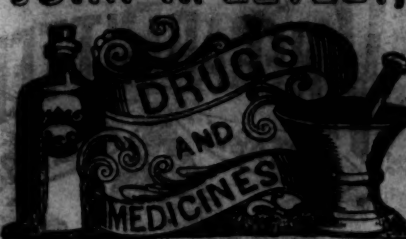
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